

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JULIE BRADFORD,) Case No. 2:15-cv-02499-RFB-NJK
Plaintiff(s),) ORDER
vs.)
DEPUY ORTHOPAEDICS, INC.,) (Docket No. 10)
Defendant(s).)

Pending before the Court is a Stipulated Protective Order (Docket No. 10), which the Court approved to facilitate discovery in this case. This order reminds counsel that there is a presumption of public access to judicial files and records. A party seeking to file a confidential document under seal must file a motion to seal and must comply with the Ninth Circuit's directives in *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006).

The Court has adopted electronic filing procedures, and with a few exceptions not applicable here, the Clerk of the Court no longer maintains paper records. Special Order 109 requires the Clerk of the Court to maintain the official files for all cases filed on or after November 7, 2005, in electronic form. The electronic record constitutes the official record of the court. Attorneys must file documents under seal using the Court's electronic filing procedures. See Local Rule 10-5(b). That rule provides:

Unless otherwise permitted by statute, rule or prior Court order, papers filed with the Court under seal shall be accompanied by a motion for leave to file those documents under seal, and shall be filed in accordance with the Court's electronic filing procedures. If papers are filed under seal pursuant to prior Court order, the papers shall bear the following notation on the first page,

1 directly under the case number: "FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO
 2 COURT ORDER DATED _____. All papers filed under seal will
 3 remain sealed until such time as the Court may deny the motion to seal or
 Local Rule.

4 *Id.* Documents filed under seal are not accessible to the public.

5 The Court has approved the blanket protective order to facilitate discovery exchanges. But there
 6 has been no showing, and the Court has not found, that any specific documents are secret or
confidential. The parties have not provided specific facts supported by declarations or concrete
 7 examples to establish that a protective order is required to protect any specific trade secret or other
 8 confidential information pursuant to Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would cause an identifiable and
 9 significant harm. The Ninth Circuit has held that there is a presumption of public access to judicial files
 10 and records, and that parties seeking to maintain the confidentiality of documents attached to
 11 nondispositive motions must show good cause exists to overcome the presumption of public access. See
 12 *Kamakana* 447 F.3d at 1179. Parties seeking to maintain the secrecy of documents attached to
 13 dispositive motions must show compelling reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of public
 14 access. *Id.* at 1180.¹ All motions to seal must address the applicable standard and explain why that
standard has been met. The fact that a court has entered a blanket stipulated protective order and that
 15 a party has designated a document as confidential pursuant to that protective order does not, standing
 16 alone, establish sufficient grounds to seal a filed document. See *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*,
 17 331 F.3d 1122, 1133 (9th Cir. 2003); see also *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int'l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476
 18 (9th Cir. 1992).

19 If the sole ground for a motion to seal is that the opposing party (or non-party) has designated
 20 a document as subject to protection pursuant to the stipulated protective order, the movant must notify
 21 the opposing party (or non-party) at least seven days prior to filing the designated document. The
 22 designating party must then make a good faith determination if the relevant standard for sealing is met.

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 26 ¹ The Ninth Circuit has clarified that the terms "dispositive" and "nondispositive" are not intended
 27 to be mechanical classifications. See *Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Group, LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1098
 28 (9th Cir. 2016). Instead, determining the applicable standard is premised on "whether the motion at issue
 is more than tangentially related to the underlying cause of action." *Id.* at 1099.

To the extent the designating party does not believe the relevant standard for sealing can be met, it shall indicate that the document may be filed publicly no later than four days after receiving notice of the intended filing. To the extent the designating party believes the relevant standard for sealing can be met, it shall provide a declaration supporting that assertion no later than four days after receiving notice of the intended filing. The filing party shall then attach that declaration to its motion to seal the designated material. If the designating party fails to provide such a declaration in support of the motion to seal, the filing party shall file a motion to seal so indicating and the Court may order the document filed in the public record.²

IT IS ORDERED that counsel shall comply with the requirements of Local Rule 10-5(b), the Ninth Circuit's decision in *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d 1172, and the procedures outlined above, with respect to any documents filed under seal. To the extent any aspect of the stipulated protective order may conflict with this order or Local Rule 10-5(b), that aspect of the stipulated protective order is hereby superseded with this order.

DATED: February 25, 2016


NANCY J. KOPPE
United States Magistrate Judge

² In the event of an emergency motion, the above procedures shall not apply. Instead, the movant shall file a motion to seal and the designating party shall file a declaration in support of that motion to seal within three days of its filing. If the designating party fails to timely file such a declaration, the Court may order the document filed in the public record.